

## POLITICAL.

We give the following Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Pierson upon the Divorce Bill and regret that our limits forbid its entire publication.

My colleague states as a main objection to any connection of the Government with the banks, the ostensible produced in the currency by the action of Government—He says:

"It follows as a necessary consequence, that to the extent of this influence the issues of the banks expand and contract with the expansion and contraction of the fiscal action of the Government; with the increase of its duties, taxes, income and expenditure; with the deposits in its vaults, acting as additional capital, and the amount of bank notes, withdrawn in consequence, from circulation; all of which must directly affect the amount of their business and issues, and bank currency must, of course, partake of all those vibrations to which the fiscal action of the Government is necessarily exposed, and when great and sudden, must expose the system to catastrophes such as we now witness. In fact a more suitable instance cannot be selected to illustrate the truth of what I assert than the present, as I shall proceed to show."

"Now if this be true, when the Government is operating upon banks trading on a paper basis, and enmeshed in its own interest, how much more true is it when the Government divested of all such connection, and having full control of the currency, will expand or contract it, according to its necessities, whims, or party purposes. I understand that proposition to be, that the banks are to be disconnected because their paper partakes of the vibrations to which the fiscal action of the Government is exposed. But it is obvious that Government paper, that is, a currency created by the fiscal action of the Government will be still more immediately and intimately affected by the vibrations of that fiscal action than bank paper. The banks are some check upon those fluctuations, which without that check will necessarily be greater. I can easily conceive, that if this Government undertakes to decide on the quantity of money, or to regulate its issues by law, nothing can be more uncertain than its quantity, and therefore value, from year to year. If it be regulated on a ratio with the revenue of the Government, we may estimate the fluctuations by the receipts of 1836, compared to those of 1837. Or if it be submitted directly to the discretion of this Government, let the various opinions of the present moment, in regard both to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the quantity which is necessary for circulation, be as a lesson of caution. The administration party at this moment suppose that the country labors under a redundant circulation, and if it controlled the currency, would immediately curtail it; while perhaps the better opinion is, that the money in circulation is hardly equal to the wants of the country."

"I cannot but think, Mr. President, that my colleague habitually overstates the influence of the fiscal action of the Government upon the currency, in regard to the expansion or contraction of it, and especially, if he be correct in supposing that the income of this Government is now reduced to an economical standard, and that the Executive will sustain itself, only by wise, patriotic and moderate measures. He supposes that the Government has power to make an inconvertible paper money currency, which I conceive to be beyond the power of any government, and this idea seems in part to result from what I consider a misconception he has fallen into as to the credit which sustains bank notes. He supposes that this credit is conferred to a great extent by the Government making them receivable in public dues, which he illustrates by stating that if the Government would say that it would take in payment of its dues, the notes of any beggar in the streets, such notes would be current. I do not think they would be current, unless the dues of the Government were unlimited, or the notes of the beggar limited. If as I have endeavored to show, a government cannot make its own notes circulate at par, it cannot make a beggar's. The case of the beggar would be analogous to that of the banks, if the Government said that it would take its notes as long as he continued to pay specie, which is the language of the resolution of 1816 to the banks. The endorsement of the Government to the bank notes was not receivable in public dues, but receivable in public dues, as long as specie can be got for it." The efficacy of such endorsement to confer credit, is not very perceptible. The convertibility of the note makes it good without the endorsement, nor does the withdrawal of the endorsement injure its credit. The past banks were not in better credit than the rest of the banks, nor did the withdrawal of the Government from all bank paper whatsoever, strike down its credit. When the banks suspended, the Government withdrew its countenance, and yet the notes maintained and still maintain their credit and this, when the Government has not only withdrawn its credit, but is waging a war of extermination against the banks. The community believes in the ultimate convertibility of the bank notes, and therefore trust to them, and believing, moreover, that the prospect of that convertibility was approved by the act which made the government withdraw its credit from them, the general credit was enhanced by it. Sir, let those who conceive that there is magic in the Government touch, to confer or to take away credit, look to the recent history of the U. S. Bank, whose bills have been "everywhere at home," while the Government has been waging war against them; all over the world, amidst all the ruin which that war has occasioned, amidst the prostration of so much wealth, and the loss of so much credit, with a distressed people and a bankrupt Government, the credit of that bank is yet unimpaired, and its successor, under the wise and honest management of Mr. Biddle, is by general consent, ready now to redeem you from your difficulties, and would be appealed to, but for that pride of opinion which prefers to suffer rather than acknowledge an error, especially when the suffering is that of the public, and the error that of the individual."

"Mr. President, I deprecate this mad and ferocious warfare against any of the institutions of the country, against the U. S. Bank formerly against the State bank now, it does not appear to me that this root and

branch policy, this tearing up things established, to supply their places with new theories, however newly constructed, or carefully elaborated, is the part of prudence and wisdom. My nature and habits of thought, confirmed by the terrible experience of the last forty years, make me a conservative. I hesitate at every proposition to destroy that you may build again. If any of our institutions have suffered damage, let us repair them; if any portion of the vast edifice of our prosperity has been injured, let us with a cautious and reverend hand restore what has been lost, strengthen what remains, adjust the proportions, if you choose, proceeding in all with a sedate and steady purpose of not weakening the deep foundations. Let us not, Sir, with a fantastic caprice tear down the solid, and let me say glorious fabric of our prosperity; that we may try as futile a device as the lamp of Aladdin to build up another in one night, of fairy marble and gold and gems."

"It is the part of statesmen to deal with the circumstances around them. In the closet of a philosopher, in the desk of a Professor, speculation may discuss what is best and genius indulge its aspirations for the 'chief good'—but the practical politician is forced around by inescapable necessities. He has to deal with things not with ideas. He must control not create. He must govern himself by the circumstances which he finds himself, use the instruments which are presented to him and be content with such results as he can attain, without attempting such as he can imagine. The genius and temper of Napoleon might aspire to a different destiny, but ours, thank God, is humbler and safer. We administer a limited Government for free and self-willed States, whose bidding and whose business we are to do. They have placed us their servants in the midst of a great banking system, a system of credit surrounding, pervading and permeating the whole body politic. Mr. President we must conform to our condition, we must work upon the platform prepared for us, we must use the materials furnished to our hands. It is in vain for us to try to exorcise ourselves from the condition of our existence. We have not the strength, (God forbid that we should have it) to disconnect ourselves from the circumstances in which the States place us. And if we attempt to tear ourselves from them there may be much suffering, a struggle and agony; but you will have at length to come back to your allegiance and content yourself with reform instead of revolution. Let us then, wisely and at once, begin to correct, control, regulate, modify, adjust, do any thing but destroy."

"I shall, Mr. President, as soon as it is in order, move an amendment to the bill before us, providing for the special deposits of the money in the State banks."

"Sir, it is said that this government should not intrust its money to institutions over which it has no control. The proposition amounts to this, that the Government has not power enough over the banks to protect its own interest, and yet in the same breath it is contended that to allow this Government to use those banks, will endow it with a power over them dangerous to the country. The proposition neutralizes each other. But, Sir, I am not discontented to see this Government using State banks, so long as they are fit for its purposes. I am not averse to some little control on the part of the States, over the money power of this Government. It is one of the recommendations to my system, that the Government has not so much control over the banks as over its sub-treasuries. The policy I propose, Mr. President, is simple, obvious, and dictated by our actual condition; it is to encourage the banks to resume specie payments, to receive in discharge of Government dues, notes of specie banks, and to make special deposits in the State banks of your revenue, when collected."

"Thus we conform ourselves to our condition. Thus we acquiesce in the business habits of the country. Thus we use the institutions provided to our hands. Thus we preserve all that experience has proved to be good and reform what experience has shown to require it. Thus, Sir, we avoid the jeopardy of revolution, we escape the terrors of experiment, a word which in the mouth of this administration should appal the heart of every lover of his country. Let me examine for a moment, Mr. President, this sub-treasury experiment. My colleague has objected to the name of sub-treasury. Sir, it is a misnomer, as I solemnly believe it is intended to be, a treasury bank, thoroughly equipped and calculated for government and party purposes, and devised as the only means of preserving the ascendancy of the party which has so long abused our patience. The course of proceeding is obvious and has been avowed. For disbursements in one part of the country where the Government has no money, its sub-treasurer draws a bill on another where there is money. This bill is paid to the Government creditor or sold for funds to pay him with, and is thus put into circulation. The sub-treasurer at Orleans is thus a Cashier of the branch at Orleans who issues a bill payable at the mother bank at New York. Thus the circulation of bills is established, bills issued upon the faith of specie or Government paper in the hands of the sub-treasurers. Or if we are to consider the scheme as a whole, without reference to the parts, then the case is this; the treasury draws a bill upon itself, and puts it into circulation, payable on demand. Now in what does this differ from a bank bill? It is obvious that this process makes the sub-treasury a bank of issue and circulation, but is it also a bank of discount? The Government has funds in New York, and desires to have them transferred to Chicago, by what process is it to be done? Why, it discounts a bill of exchange on a merchant who has funds at Chicago, and pays him for it, either in New York or by a treasury draft on Boston. In this consists the whole mystery of banking. The Government exchanges its credit for the credit of an individual, as in ordinary cases the bank does. And, Sir, it is curious to remark, how much more complete this system is than the first effort of the banking system. The origin of banking was this; specie was deposited and certificates issued of the deposits, which were thrown into circulation and upon presentation were paid. The keepers of the specie soon ascertained that these certificates returned in sums and at periods which might be calculated with great precision, and that only a small portion of them were presented for payment. Under these circumstances, the keepers abstracted two

thirds of the money confided to them and were not detected for eighty years. This was the beginning of banking. The sub-treasury system is far more advanced, and the sub-treasurers no doubt will be equally skillful with the Dutch directors."

"As our monetary system is now and has always been organized, there have been large monied and commercial institutions co-operating with private individuals, in conducting the exchanges of the country. The regulation and conducting of exchanges, is a matter of infinite consequence in a commercial community, and of fearful influence if confided to direct political control. By the proposed system, you establish executive agents through the country, who, having command of Government funds, going to the exchange market, with irresistible power, and control this great branch of commerce, without risk or responsibility. To this huge banking apparatus, to this unchecked control over domestic exchanges, and to the Government the power of manufacturing paper money at its own pleasure, and will any man say that this is a *confederated* Government. No, Sir, it is a *consolidated* money Government; holding its tyrannical court in Wall-street, far to Wall-street are all its tendencies. It has been said that the United States Bank, established in Philadelphia, has a tendency to centralism—it is said that the banking system of the States, with a bank in every village and hamlet, has a tendency to centralism—but what is all this to that irresistible centralism which will be given to New York, when, to her present political banking and commercial power, you add the all absorbing influence of this new machinery, which operating with the undisturbed force of singleness and identity, brings every thing within her already too powerful grasp. I cannot but consider, Mr. President, the policy proposed by the Message, as the very opposite of the true policy of the Government. We should reform our system, not crush it; we should deal with the circumstances around us, not attempt a new creation. We should not endeavor to effect an entire disruption of the ties which bind our financial destiny with that of the States and the people, but try to regulate them for mutual benefit—try to make the banks sub-serve the just ends of the Government, while they are permitted to perform what the States created them for. It is said that the experiment has failed, and ought not to be again attempted. Mr. President, the great experiment which has failed, is that which the country has made with this administration—that is the fatal experiment, and that the disastrous failure—that is the experiment which it is folly to expect success from. To effect, control and contradict, and beat down this administration, would effect more for the country in producing the true remedy of its disasters, than any thing else that can be done. The remedy which the country requires is confidence. Restore confidence, and you restore prosperity; conquer the administration, and you restore confidence. All its principles of finance have been wrong, violent and preposterous. All its policy of property distress it and its projects. If the great object of the vengeance and acrimony of the administration—if the reviled and denounced Mr. Biddle were today called to the head of the treasury, in place of Mr. Wadsworth, it would in ten days add more than a hundred million in the value of the property of the country; it would lessen those immense deposits now locked up in the banks, and send them abroad into the community; it would dissipate like a cloud, the gloom from men's minds. It would do all this, because the community has confidence in the wisdom, integrity and honor of that persecuted gentleman. We need not expect the happiness of such a case as I have supposed, but we may, if we like, revive confidence by other means—by our moderation; by our caution of entering on new experiments; by avoiding warfare upon the monied institutions of the country; by showing that we feel deep sympathy for the sufferings of the country, and are willing to contribute within our sphere to their alleviation, and to take our share of the burden. Above all, Sir, let us deal tenderly and cautiously with this most delicate matter of currency; and when we have manifested such a temper and such purposes, confidence will be restored."

"Promotee Rediviva.—There is no instance of an entire human being manufactured by art since the time of Prometheus, though the human body when dilapidated, has been rep- with new hair, new teeth, false nose and cork legs. A French surgeon on dentists has gone a step further. His name is Holstein. He recently at the Hotel des Invalides, in presence of Baron Larrey and others introduced a lady who had lost her nose teeth and palate, by one of those frightful diseases, which corrode the flesh without it being possible to stop their progress. The patient had suffered most severely in the respiratory and digestive organs and was threatened with a sudden but lingering death, when Mr. Holstein succeeded in affixing an artificial nose in gold, encased in wax, and without causing pain, the mouth was stopped up with a scarab-shaped plate that allowed the patient to speak a thing heretofore considered as impracticable. And the teeth were replaced by a new set, worked by internal springs but injured neither the cheeks nor the remaining portion of the gums."

The present ex-president Adams is famous for his morning ablutions, and formerly was in the uniform habit of taking a morning swim, in the Potomac, and he had a practice of remaining nearly motionless in the water, with nothing above but his head, glistening in the morning sun. On one occasion a very near sighted artist, who was likewise taking a bath, took the head for the large end of a gourd, and for diversion swam off to it and did not discover his mistake till he laid his hand very cavalierly upon the ex-president's head, which at that time was pretty considerably crumpled with the cares of the nation. The artist started back as if he had unwittingly clutched a dead man.—Boston Post.

Conversation.—Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceit, a novel without falsehood.—Shakespeare.

## Domestic News.

From the St. Augustine Herald, Nov. 7.

We have procured a copy of Gen. Hernandez's Order announcing the success to the troops of his command, which has been promulgated at all the posts east of the St. Johns.

### NEW SERIES.

Head Quarters, Forces East of the St. John.

ORDERS No. 1.

St. Augustine, Nov. 2, 1837.

Part 1. Brig. Gen. Hernandez announces to the troops of his division the success of the recent expedition to Spring Garden, commanded by himself, under the orders of Major Gen. Jessup, which has resulted in the capture of fifty-three Indians, and in the rescue of 16 negro slaves, the property of our citizens; making a total of 69 Indians and negroes, of whom 22 are Indian Warriors.

Part 2. The General returns his thanks to Maj. Ashby and Capt. Hanna, and to the officers and men of the several companies of their respective commands, who composed the troops of this expedition, as well as to Assistant Surgeon Ferry, for their good conduct throughout the whole of it.

The General feels himself called on in an especial manner to notice the bravery of private Joseph Sanchez, of Capt. Hanna's Company of East Florida Volunteers, who in advance of the troops, accompanied only by the Indian guides, the youngest and eldest sons of King Phillip into the swamp to which they had fled; and there captured them, though repeatedly threatened with the discharge of their rifles. This conduct, the General thinks worthy of the highest praise.

The good conduct of the Indian guides, Blue Snake and Tomoka John, is also deserving of high reward; for to them is due the merit of the capture of these Indians without bloodshed.

Part 3. Officers in command of the several posts and detachments, will cause these orders to be promulgated on parade. By order.

JOHN DRYSDALE.

A. A. G. & Brig. Maj.

The continued success of Gen. Hernandez, and the troops under his command is highly cheering, and creditable to himself. May like successes attend him in all his future operations.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.

War on the Frontier.—We learn by a gentleman direct from the upper Missouri counties, some other particulars in relation to the apprehended difficulties with the Osage Indians on our border. Those Indians are settled on a tract of land which adjoins our western state line, and lately have moved down upon the line. They are represented as being in a very destitute and starving condition, and on several occasions have killed the cows and hogs of the settlers, to assuage their hunger. It is alleged that they have crossed the line. From these allegations, orders have been issued to drive them from the State line, and our informant states, that on Wednesday last, the troops under command of Maj. Gen. Lucas and Br. Gen. Almond, from Jackson and Maine counties, were sent out for the purpose of driving the Indians from the line. It was the purpose of Gen. Lucas to induce the Indians to remove peacefully, if he could, but forcibly if necessary.

So, here is to be the commencement of another Indian War. Thieves and trespassers are also visited with military force, and punished by death, if resistance is made. Let the fact be remembered that a war is waged against a starving band of vagrant Indians, in a case, where white men would be civilly tried and punished according to law.—Cin. Gaz.

New York, Nov. 9.

Money Market.—Rhode Island, at the October session of her Legislature, passed a law regulating the loans, interest and circulation of its Banks. The law provides a scale of rates for loans, from 80 per cent to 30, on capital varying from \$5,000 to \$100,000 dollars. The rate of circulation is fixed on these capitals from 95 to 20 per cent. Three per cent interest shall be paid on all deposits of its own bills by any one individual or corporation. These provisions are wholesome in themselves, if the institutions they are designed to regulate will abide by them. The Bank Commissioners are to publish monthly statements of such aggregate items in the returns of the Banks as may by them be deemed expedient. Why not compel an exposition of affairs? If the public are to know any thing of the money centers, called banks, they should know all. There is nothing secret in the doing of the mind, and there should be nothing hidden in the doings of Banks of issue. The truth is, the doing is coming rapidly when Banks of issue and Banks of discount must be separated. This is the kind of divorce required by the interests of the mass.

The Georgia Banks so far as heard from, present the following statement of their issues and means of redeeming them. The returns are made up to the 1st inst.

	Specie.	Currency.
Geo. R. & B. Co. at Augusta	10,000	25,000
State Bank of Augusta	200,145	523,407
Geo. State Bank at Augusta	205,542	317,407
Mechanics' Bank of Augusta	173,331	337,623

The proportion of two to one is safe enough. The Georgia Banks do not appear to have gone beyond their depths. They were involved in the general conclusion of many, from the great affinity subsisting between these institutions. They could remain at once if Mr. Biddle would come forward with his 25 million loan, and throw it into the scale of confidence.

Sixteen Banks and companies in Philadelphia, have contrived to make dividends for the last six months in the face of their depreciated money, from 14 to 6 per cent.—Herald.

Important.—This is a mutable world, and all things therein wax old. The tailors have decreed, in their great wisdom, that straps should no longer be worn to pantaloons. The most direful consequences are to be apprehended from this rash measure. The legs of our son dandies thus let loose will take fright, and run, goodness knows where.—N. Y. Times.

In the consists in doing men no injury; deary, in giving them no offence.

## UNPARALLELED MURDER.

BRANDON, Sept. 23.

On the night of the 25th inst. the most unprecedented murder in the record of crimes took place in Simpson county Miss. Samuel Brown of the age of 98 years and his wife, a very old lady were both murdered in their house, together with three negroes. Mr. Brown was a prudent, saving, economical old man, and had the reputation in his neighbourhood of having on hand a large sum of silver; and on that night some fiend in human shape approached the house, and from appearance with a light-wood knot and hatchet, broke the skulls of both the old persons, in a most frightful and acerbated manner—and with the same brutal barbarity killed the three negroes and threw the men on the fire, and left the negro woman weltering in gore on her bed. All Mr. Brown's silver, as his neighbours say to the amount of \$8000 was taken out of his chest; one hundred and fifty dollars paper money in the same chest was left.

One negro woman on the place not murdered, says, at a late hour of the night she was awakened from her sleep by a noise, that she ran out and saw her master and mistress lying on the porch, murdered; and some one with a torch in his hand forcing a negro man into the house as was thought, to show the money—the same man was afterwards murdered and thrown on the fire.—The woman afraid to stir gave no alarm until morning, when the neighbours assembled to behold this awful sight. No evidence I yet been discovered that would give the slightest clue to the murderer.—From the \$350 paper money being left some suspicion rests on the negroes; but the public eye is rather turning to a certain individual well known in that neighbourhood. The hand of justice will overtake him.—Natchez Free Trader.

An atrocious and cold blooded murder was committed in Ellingham County, Ga. on Wednesday the 8th inst. about 2 o'clock in the morning, by which this County has been deprived of an old and respectable citizen, and his family of an affectionate parent. This victim was Judge E. Warren, formerly residing in Bulloch, and many years ago in this county. It appears that on Friday week previous to the perpetration of the act, Judge Warren, when in bed, was shot at from his room door (the villain or villains being afraid to approach nearer—there being a light in the room) the contents of the pistol or pistols, lodged in his pillow and bolster near his head. On the night of the murder, it appears that the perpetrator took and watched his opportunity, when all was in darkness, to commit his foul deed. The act must have been committed by the side of the bed, as the corpse went directly through the body of the deceased, and the wound of the pistol was found near his head. Suspicions are aroused as to the individual or individuals of this brutal affair, and measures will be taken to ferret out the murderer.—Savannah Republican.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Editors.—I hasten to inform you that last evening, while the sloop Alliance was riding down the river towards the bay, a desperate gang of ruffians had the daring to board her with arms, such as axes, clubs, brick bats, &c.; attacked Captain Post—struck him with an axe, and if report be true, severely wounded him in the thigh. After taking possession of the sloop, which they did in a fearful manner, they commenced abusing the captain and crew, driving into the boat and landing on shore all those who were in the least obnoxious to their mobility—not only abusing the whites, but also, in a most shameful and cruel manner ill treating the poor negroes, who chained to be on board as laborers.

This notice is too hastily written to let you know all the particulars, but as soon as Capt. Post returns, I will give you them in detail. It now remains with the public to say whether it will longer submit to these outrages, or arise in its strength, and at once bring the offenders to condign punishment.

EDWARD BREWSTER.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.

Our city is fast assuming the cheerfulness and animation which denote the return of our active business season. Hundreds of our citizens whom the requirements of business the pursuit of pleasure or apprehension of disease, had scattered abroad over the land have returned within the week, bringing improved health and renewed energies to the resumption of the labours of their various occupations. Crowds of strangers are daily arriving—some for traffic, others to take the place of the thousands that have been swept away by the pestilence. Our hotels and boarding houses are fast filling up, our principal streets are thronged with moving multitudes, and the scene presents a busy scene of commercial activity.—That, amid all the show of life and motion there seems, in truth, but little actual business doing. The Cotton market is dull for the season; the supplies of up country produce have been for some days, interrupted by the low stage of water in the Ohio, and there is but little activity in those branches of trade that depend for sale on country customers. This state of things cannot however continue much longer. Letters received by the Western Express report the Ohio now as rising, and ample supplies, from the fertile regions on its borders may be daily looked for. The fever we are happy to state, has almost entirely subsided, the season has arrived, when time having business here, and are anxious to approach our city are confident of their safety, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of reporting an active business in all the departments of trade. The weather in the early part of the week was cold and rainy—it is now clear, mild and delightful. The Mississippi is 94 feet below high-water mark.—Lary's Price Current.

A STRIKE.—We understand that all the Journeyman Carpenters employed upon the new Hotel, numbering about 75, struck on Saturday last, in consequence of their wages being reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.75 per day.—Charleston Mer. Nov. 14.

From the Charleston Mercury.

## "THE CHICORA."

The launch on the 15th was "beautiful exceedingly." The morning was particularly fine; the atmosphere had been cleared and cooled by the shower of the past night; and a bracing breeze from the north swept down the Ashley, just bristly enough to increase the picturesque life of the scene, without annoying by its keenness. The *Chicora* was gorgeously and tastefully decorated with flags; and a steamboat and several other vessels in similar array, played to and fro in the river to do the honors at the introduction of the new daughter of the ocean. At the appointed hour, amid the playing of a fine band of music, the discharge of artillery and the cheers of the crowd of spectators, she moved gracefully from her cradle, and dashed into the stream. May her career be as fortunate, as its commencement has been auspicious. Good luck for her! and many happy returns to her natal shore! May her enterprising proprietors live to launch many more ships as noble and to rejoice in the streets of the "Direct Trade." The *Chicora* is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and an honor to her worthy native builder Mr. Addison, and is to be commended by an excellent seaman, Captain Hasley.—"Chicora" is the old Indian name for Charleston.—Chas. Mer.

An Outrage.—We learn from the New Jersey Freeman, a democratic paper, published in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was entered on Thursday night, the 12th inst. the night after the election, and the cases, types, and newspaper form ready for press demolished, and almost every thing in the office thrown into confusion. It was supposed to have been done between 12 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

There can be no doubt, we presume, that this outrage was the result of Whig vengeance, though we have no idea that it was the act of a party. There are individuals in the ranks of that party whose resentment knows no bounds; they would starve an honest and sincere democrat with as much gratification as they would a rat.

Newspapers in Schools.—Newspapers have been introduced as a part of the regular exercise of the scholars, in the academy of Pittsburgh. This cannot but have a beneficial effect on the minds of the scholars, and we have long wondered that the practice has not generally obtained in our seminaries of education. It certainly must be as profitable to our youth, to be informed of the day, both in our own country and in foreign lands, as it is to spend their time in reading accounts of the quarrels of the gods and loves of the goddesses of heathen mythology.

## Foreign.

### CANADA IN TROUBLE.

From the following, which we take from the Baltimore American slip of the 9th inst. it will be seen that there is every appearance of a rupture in Canada with the Mother country.

The political affairs of the Canadian Province seem to be rapidly advancing to a crisis, which, let it terminate as it may, cannot fail to involve much suffering and bloodshed. The party in opposition to the government have gone on from one degree of excitement to another, until at length the minds of those who constitute it, appear to be made up to test the issue at once. An address has been published under the sanction of an Associated Confederacy, the avowed object of which is to procure "a good, cheap, and responsible system of government for their common country." In Montreal and other cities large assemblages of people, many of them armed, have taken place, in the dead of night, by whom the quiet of the inhabitants has been disturbed. In the address above referred to, the American Declaration of Independence is mentioned in terms of praise, and its principles set up for universal adoption. A parallel is instituted between the course pursued by the people of Canada and that of the American Colonies, showing the exact similarity of their conditions. So serious have been the manifestations of disaffection at Montreal, that the house of a Mr. McGinnis in the vicinity had been pulled down, because the proprietor would not resign his commission as a captain in the militia; and Sir John Colborne had despatched a letter by express to Toronto, requiring that every soldier at that garrison should be sent immediately to Montreal. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal had issued a circular addressed "to the clergy and the faithful of the diocese," earnestly exhorting them to the duties of obedience and submission to the constituted authorities, as "enjoined by the scriptures and by every consideration of humanity and of Christian obligation, and enforced by the express language of the Supreme Pontiff, the acknowledged head of the Catholic Church throughout the world." The circular was appointed to be read from all the pulpits on Sunday, the 29th of October last. Nor have the members of the loyalist party been inactive. A large meeting has been held by them at Montreal, at which the Hon. Mr. McGill, president. The Chairman addressed the meeting on the taking his seat, and in speaking of the origin of the movements on the part of the opponents of the government, whom he designates as a "disorganizing and revolutionary faction," refers it to "the timid ill advised, ill judged and vacillating policy which has for some years characterized the Colonial department." He said that "a number of individuals from disappointed ambition and other evil motives—many of them more conspicuous for their talents than for their judgment, and more zealous for the sake of the name, than for the sake of the cause, were 'indulging in the delusion of the British Government.'" After the address, which was received with enthusiasm, several resolutions were moved and adopted, setting forth the right of protection at the hands of the government, as well in the prevention as in the suppression and punishment of disorder—that the prerogative of the Crown had been deliberately perverted—that it was necessary to have combined actions and to form associations in the several wards of the city for the purpose of